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VOL. VIII.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1854.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

**THE TABLE AND THE TABLE AND TH

present volume of the Era will close with the last of this month. We have just sent out a special request to our voluntary agents, to join in a determined and vigorous effort to entarge our list. The time is auspicious. People harge our list. The time is auspicious. People hard are aroused on the subject of Slavery, and need information. Only the first great transparent would be ludierous but the subject of Slavery and list. The alarm awakened by this innocent Eminument of the Slaver Power has been went abroad that will be subversive of the end sought to be accomplished."

We have no doubt that these proceedings have a roused by this innocent Eminument of the Slaver Power has been went abroad that will be subversive of the end sought to be accomplished."

We have no doubt that these proceedings have a roused by this innocent Eminument of the subject of Slavery, and alarm awakened by this innocent Eminument of the subject of Slavery and the subject of Slavery and the subject of Slavery are a feel of the subject of Slavery and the subject of Slavery are a feel of the subject of Slavery are a feel of the subject of Slavery and the subject of Slavery and the subject of Slavery are a feel of the subject of the model of the subject of the model of the subject of the model of the subject of the subject of Slavery are a feel of the subject of Slavery and the subject of Slavery are a feel of the great cause of Union for the sake of Freedom,

We do not complain of this, but could they such men Col. Benton is co-operating!

not now spare a few weeks to the Era, which

We advise the good people of Missouri to has no local support, and must depend alone upon the general interest felt in the vigorous tenance of such a paper at the seat of ent? In brief terms, let us say that, should they succeed in adding to our Weekly enable us to relieve ourselves from the embar-rassments in which that has involved us.

he paper. Let every subscriber whose time is

5 Five copies, do., 15 Ten copies, do., agents are entitled to retain 5 sion on each new yearly, and 2 on each new semi-yearly, subscriber, ex-in the case of clubs. Twenty-five cents is

club of three subscribers (one of when may be an old one) at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Era three menths; a club of five (two of whom may be old ones) at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club to a copy for one year.

Money to be forwarded, by mail, at my risk.

Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

G. BAILEY.

Washington, D. C., 1854.

A WORD IN EARNEST.

The elections in some of the Eastern and
.Western States are now near at hand, but we
.Western States are now near at hand, but we are still very much in the dark as to the course te be pursued by the Whies and Anti-Nelraska Democrats in relation thereto. It is well understood that no pains or cost will be spared by the Administration in the support of its Congressional candidates. All appliances of party and Government will be put in operation : every office-holder will be made to understand that he holds his place only on condition of rendering active and unscrupulous electionsering service. Under these circumstances, nothing short of a complete fusion of all the nents of opposition into a determined and vigorous party, based on the long-abandoned principles of the Declaration of Independence, can insure a majority of Anti-Slavery member

sirable result be sacrificed to an insane attach- at Westport, on the 3d of June, are as follows: ment to party names and prejudices? Are there none among the leading Whige of the ceived North who are capable of rising to the altitude of the occasion, and declaring, that if Freedom fails in this death-grapple with Slavery, the and their friends, who are ready to meet Free-Soilers and Anti-Nebraska Democrats on a common platform of constitutional and legal opposition to Slavery; and, forgetting the things antipathies, old party names and watchwords and rally about them a Party of Freedom having for its specific objects the repeal of the execrable Fugitive Slave Law and the Nebrasks Bill, and the limitation and denations of Slavery? The men who should do this be they can do it-are well known. asibility rests upon them. They

But, why waste words? The hour uck—the favorable moments for successful tion are rapidly passing. If anything is to done to save the eduntry from the perdition which It is tending, now is the time for It age for all, let it be well understood, that the

THE NATIONAL ERA WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 29, 1854.

STATES*

**PROJECT AREA - ACCURATE TO A STATES - ACCURATE

the most active efforts ought now to be made, to increase the circulation of newspapers option that the men who resisted the surrender of the calculation of the control of the calculation of the calculat

The only emigration we know anything about, is the spontaneous movement among list six thousand subscribers, it would not re- certain portions of our population, who, whenpay the loss we have sustained in undertaking ever a new territory is opened for settlement, o carry on a Daily Era, although it would begin to wonder whether they could not better themselves by a change. The unprecedented assments in which that has involved us.

Let every agent use his best exertions for passage of the Nebraska Bill, and the singular whole number of white males, of twenty and sper. Let every subscriber whose time is to expire, renew promptly, and send us ast one new name. We reprint our the spirit of adventure among these classes of slave property. We have no doubt these gen-Terms, and shall keep them standing, as a guide to the efforts of our friends:

Terms of the national era.

Terms of the national era.

Territories, self-moved, self-directed, self-sus
Territories, self-moved, self-directed, self-sus
Territories, self-moved, self-directed, self-susdreds of thousands of adventurers to California, and have peopled Oregon so rapidly that it is | Rocky Mountains.

already populous enough to become a State. Meantime, as our readers may wish to know mething of the groundless fears awakened by the arts of demagogues among some of the People of Missouri, we quote the resolutions of a meeting recently held at Independence, Jackson ounty, on the great thoroughfare of Western

"Resolved, That we, the citizens of Jackson county, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby endorse, re-affirm, and proclaim the justice and policy of the action and resolves of a portion of our fellow-citizens who recently vened at Westport, in this county; and in order to effectuate and carry out the o AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

The attention of our readers is invited to the calm and temperate Address of members of Congress who voted against the Kansas-Ne-baseks hill. tion of the progress of settlements in the new Territory of Kansas, and of any infringement, or danger of infringement, upon the rights of Southern settlers, and to take proper steps to

"Resolved, That a Committee of Correspondence be also appointed, whose duty it shall be to embody, in the form of an address, all useful information concerning the advantages, situation, production, &c., of the Territory of Kansas, to be circulated among citizens of our own and other Southern States; and, further, to correspond freely by letter with all persons of those States who may be desirous of information upon this subject.

"Resolved, That we further most earnestly call upon our fellow-citizens of Buchanan.

call upon our fellow-citizens of Buchanan, Platte, Clay, and all border and Western coun-Platte, Clay, and all border and western counties of Missouri, to meet and organize, and to follow up their organization by action, that we may meet and repel the wave of fanaticism which threatens to break upon our border; and that we pledge ourselves to co-operate with them in all necessary measures for our

"The preamble sets forth, that having received intelligence of the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, repealing the Missouri restriction, and opening the said Territories to settlement equally to all the people of the Union, and feeling a deep and lively intorest, especially in the occupation of the border Territory of Kansas, and the passage of laws which shall protect smigrants from every portion of

umph of the Slave Power has been won. Further and more dangerous aggressions are meditated. The Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country needs organization. To promote the western counties of Missouri. Missiles, we | yet exists on paper only, and has not sent out

Antony Burns, are organizing in squadrons, lence cannot be carried into execution. When posed to Slavery.

The Era needs a special movement in its for the purpose of taking possession of Kansas, favor. Some of its best agents during the last and running off from Jackson and Platte counsels. West, who are now on their way to Kansas, shall arrive at Independence, nobody will twelve months have diverted their labors to the establishment of local Anti-Slavery papers. ties, all their slaves—and very likely a post-shall arrive at Independence, nobody will dream of disturbing them. The few thoughtless persons who have got up these mobocratic meetings, will think twice, for example, before keep cool this hot weather, and beware of be- they attempt to interfere with the seven huning practiced upon. That Emigrants' Aid So- dred German naturalized emigrants who lately ciety, unfortunately, so far exists only on paper. passed through Cincinnati, on their way to new homes in the Territories. A few statistics concerning the counties

which outside influences would array against free emigration, may be interesting in this connection.

In Jackson, the whole population in 1850 wa from Europe to America, from the East to the West, and which is already rolling over the

Kocky Mountains.

The aggregate population of Jackson, Bu chanan, Clay, and Platte, the border counties appealed to by these meetings, was, in 1850, 54,152, the slaves numbering 9,211. The free populatian was 44,941. Averaging six slaves to an owner, as he is styled, there would be 1:535 slaveholders, in a free population' 44,941! Well may our correspondent say that "no very considerable number of the People of Missouri" will sanction the intemerate proceedings of these meetings.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED

At a meeting of members of Congress opposed the passage of the bill to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, held, pursuant to previous notice, in the city of Washington, on the 20th day of June, 1854, the Hon. Solomon Foot, of Vermont. was called to the chair, and Daniel Mace, of Indiana, and Reuben E. Fenton, of New York, were appointed ecretaries.

A committee, appointed for the purpose, re-

orted an Address to the People of the United States, which, having been discussed and amended, was unanimously adopted, and or-dered to be published. It is as follows: To the People of the United States:

The eighth section of the act for the admission of Missouri into the Union, known as the Missouri Compromise Law, by which the introduction of Slavery into the regions now f Buchanan, Vestern countries, and to the Union, and upon which you have so long reposed, is obliterated from the statute book. We had no reason to expect any such proposition when we assembled here six months ago, nor did you expect it. No State, no citizen of any State, had demanded the repeal. It seems ommon protection.

"Resolved, That we recommend to all our fellow-citizens who have a will to remove to Kansas, and to all others who feel with them a common interest in the protection of their rights and property to meat in general Can. Shall this fusion take place? Shall Whigs, Democrats, and Free-Soilers—powerless while separated—unite, and sweep the free States clean of serviles and slave catchers, and make the new House of Representatives an effectual barrier against the monstrous propagandism of Shall the certainty of this most de-Colonies which are now slaveholding States were equally earnest in such remonstrances with those which are now free States. Colonial laws, framed to prevent the increase of Slavery, were vetoed by the King of Great Britain. This exercise of arbitrary power, to enlarge and perpetuate a system universally regarded as equally wrongful in itself and injurious to the Colonies, was one of the causes of

the Revolution.

When the war was ended, there was an im

inhibiting Slavery, and applied for admission into the Union. Violent opposition was made by the slave States, in and out of Congress, threatening the dissolution of the Union if California should be admitted. Proceeding on the ground of these alarms, Congress adopted another compromise, the terms of which were, that ten millions of dollars of the people's money should be given to Texas, to induce her to relinquish a very doubtful claim upon an inconsiderable part of New Mexico; that New an inhibition of Slavery, and that they should be afterwards admitted as slave or free States, as the people, when forming Constitutions, should determine; that the public slave trade in the District of Columbia should be abolished, without affecting the existence of Slavery in the District; and that new and rigorous provisions for the recaption of fugitive slaves, of disputed constitutionality, should be adopted, and that on these conditions California should be admitted as a free State. Repugnant as this compromise was to the people

nant as this compromise was to the people of
the free States, acquiescence was nevertheless
practically obtained, by means of solemn assurances, made on behalf of the slaveholding States,
that the compromise was and should be forever regarded as a final adjustment of the Slavery question, and of all the issues which could
possibly arise out of it.

A new Congress convened in December, 1851.
Representatives from the slave Slates demanded a renewed pledge of filelity to this adjustment, and it was granted by the House of

ment, and it was granted by the House of Representatives, in the following terms:

"Resolved, That we recognise the binding efficacy of the compromises of the Constitu-tion, and believe it to be the intention of the gress for that purpose included; and that we twenty-four hours, comes to the conclusion that deprecate all further agitation of questions embraced in the acts of the last Congress

"As a composition," says that journal, "it is Congress known as the Compromise, and of questions generally connected with the institution of Sla-

A few months subsequently, the Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore, and, assuming to speak the sentiments of the Democratic party, set forth in its platform—
"That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made."

Soon afterwards another National Convention assembled in the same city, and, assuming ate in that most awful of all catastrophes, its the right to declare the sentiments of the Whig final dissolution. We do not propose, upon a

party, said:

"We deprecate all further agitation of the or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made.

or however made."

The present Administration was elected on the principle of adherence to this compromise, and the President, referring to it in his inaugural speech, declared that the harmony which had been secured by it should not be disturbed during his term of office. The President, recurring to the same subject, renewed his pledge n his message to Congress at the beginning of the present session, in the following las

guage:
"Notwithstanding differences of opinion and sentiment which then existed in relation to details and specific provisions, the acquiescence of distinguished citizens, whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored a sense of repose and security to the public mind

placed me here may be assured."
Under these circumstances, the proposition
to repeal the Missouri Compromise was suddenly and unexpectedly made by the same

sectional strife, and the fearful struggle of 1850. As Congress deemed it wise and prudent to refrain from deciding the matters in of the true intent of the Constitution, and the extent of the protection afforded by it to slave property in the Territories, so your committee property in the Territories, so your committee are not prepared now to recommend a depart-ure from the course pursued upon that memor-able occasion, either by affirming or repealing the eighth section of the Missouri act, or by any act declaratory of the meaning of the

The abrogation has been effected in pursuance of the demands of the Administration, and by means of its influence on Congress.

In the House of Representatives, that body which is more immediately responsible to the people, the contest was more equal than in the Senate, though it is due to justice and eandor that it should be stated, that it could not have been carried in either House without the votes of Representatives from the free States.

The minority resisted the attempt to arrest discussion upon this grave question, through a struggle of longer duration than any other known to Congressional history. An attempt was made to stigmatize that minority as "factionists;" yet, we fearlessly declare that, throughout the contest, they resorted solely to

ready to do all that shall be in our power to restore the Missouri Compronies, and to execute such further measures as you in your wisdom shall command, and as may be necessary for the recovery of the ground lost to Freedom, and to prevent the further aggressions of Slavery.

Solomon Foot, Chairman.

Daniel Mace, Reuben E. Fenton, Secretaries.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS—NEW COMBINATIONS Calm and moderate as was the Address pub lished in the Era yesterday, to the People of the United States, by members of Congress opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compro mise, it has produced a profound impression upon those politicians who were dreaming of general acquiescence in the Nebraska outrage. so accustomed had they become to the forbearance of the free States, and so settled in their belief that existing party organizations must endure, that they verily thought the act of bad faith, perpetrated by a ruthless majority, would be but a nine days' wonder, and then the indignation of the hour would give place to ordinary-excitements. The Address, issued by a meeting of members of Congress, the proceed. ings of which are signed by a Northern Whig Senator, as Chairman, and by a New York Democrat and a Western Democrat, as Secretaries, suddenly dispels their illusion, and forces upon them the fact, that so far from acquiescence, a political organization, ignoring ordi-

lished the Address, after deliberating on it for

nary party distinctions, is already formed, to ob-

tain indemnity for past aggressions committed

"As a composition," says that journal, "it is able, and in its terms calm and dignified. The purpose which it avows is one which the gentlemen had a perfect right to form and to an nounce, as they have done; but whether it is expedient at the present moment, if at any time, to make that issue a test at the popular elections shortly to be held in many of the States of the Union, is what we are not pre-pared to yield our assent to. We are weary of agitation—sick and tired of seeing the ener-gies of the Representatives of the People wasted in conflicts, the protraction of which, at one and the other end of the Union, might eventufinal dissolution. We do not propo matize, or even to enter into an argument, un questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue idea which we will now throw out, it having idea which we will now throw out, it having forced itself upon our minds; and that is, the tainable, in the proposed restoration of the 'Missouri Compromise,' would afford any remedy for the evils complained of, or for the mischief that has been done."

The Intelligencer deserves credit for its mantheir approbation, bad Faith, to offer a premium to Slavery Propagandism, to breathe probably doubled since that time; Congress has
represent it when we quoted the following of the Bill for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; but its tremulous fear of agitation, its

| Topagandism, to breath | Drossing transparents | habitual deference to the Slave Interest, and its alienated from each other the different sections would have been introduced long ago, had the policy of yielding everything to its demands, of the Union? Or, would it have them bring Administration been sincere in the matter, but, when it fancies resistance may endanger the into power another acquiescent Whig Admin- it was thought better to open all our Territo-Union, are not suited just now to the hon- istration, so-called, such as cursed the Nation ries to Slavery, and pick a quarrel with Spain or, the temper, or the necessities, of the nonslaveholding voters of the country. They may regard with toleration its timid conservatism, the way for another Administration openly surplus, and five times as much, might be usebut must judge for themselves what is due to committed to the propagation of Slavery, as ful in the prosecution of such a scheme; and pose is to suffer no shock during my official but must judge for themselves what is due to committed to the propagation of Slavery, as the Tariff will not be reduced. trusted to their keeping. To the policy of acquiescence recommended

by that journal, are we to attribute the arro-Committee on Territories which, only ten days before, had affirmed the sanctity of the Misgressions of a Sectional Interest, which, regardperore, had affirmed the sanctity of the Missouri Compromise, and declared the end of agitation in the following explicit and unmistakeable learness. agitation in the following explicit and distributions at the same atoms, whenever an attempt is made to whose takeable language:

"Your committee do not feel themselves it from its grasp. The Address, if it prove anything, proves beyond all cavil, that it is the formation of the people of the free States that grave issues which produced the agitation, the footbly according to the footbly accor bearance of the people of the free States that struggle of that to their acquiescence in wrong accom wrong-doing; that every usurpation by that controversy then, either by affirming or repealing the Mexican laws, or by an act declaratory Power, submitted to, has laid the foundation for another still more odious; until, at last, the conviction is forced upon the non-slaveholders of the country, that the policy of acquiesc to which they have been educated by the old parties, and by such journals as the Intelligencer, is a blunder and a crime, having involved them in dishonorable subjection, injured the interests of Free Institutions, demoralized the whole nation, placed the Union in peril, and invested with dangerous power a tyrannical Interest, which, emboldened by its last triumph, now meditates the establishment of a boundless Slave Empire, cost what it may in blood and The Intelligencer will of course find here and

there a sympathizer at the North. In every of the country were industriously engaged in orisis in human affairs, where resistance to tyrants is obedience to God, you will find a the United States. The following is a list, orisis in human affairs, where resistance to tyrants is obedience to God, you will find a few willing to sacrifice the last vestige of right for the sake of peace. Even the Revolution, by which we became an independent nation, failed to command the assent of the whole People. The Torics of "the times that tried men's souls" were many of them worthy gentlemen, levers of peace, reluctant to agitate, sick of excitement, in a word, determined upon acof excitement, in a word, determined upon acquiescence. Not to them would we liken the J. P. Hale, James Jones of Tennessee, Gen Intelligences, for its editors are Southern men, Lane of Indiana, Com. Stockton, T. Corwin, are pretty fair types of such men as control the columns of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser,

a Fillmore paper if we mistake not. sed nor called upon by any sense of

These judgments of the people only forewas bad faith, that they had been cheated—it
was scandalous to require this dishonorable
concession at their hands. But, it was repealed—and now, they preach acquisesence. Smitten on the one cheek, they turned the other;
smitten on both, they now bare their backs to
their oppressors, and crouch at their feet. Is
there any aggression such man will not acquimission to the Regrent outron. It is now
terror of the Nebraska outrage. It is now
certain that the Question is to form the issue in
every State election in the North and West,
and in every important local election. The
smitten on both, they now bare their backs to
their oppressors, and crouch at their feet. Is
journals may cry peace, peace, and preach submission to the Regrent outron.

them plainly, that it intended by that act to establish the Principle that Slavery is lawful anywhere within the jurisdiction of the General Government, so that, whatever acquisitions of Territory should be made hereafter, it might have free course in them, without controversy; that the act was further designed to prepare the Northern mind for the thick-coming events of the Future, such as the annexation of Cubs, the gradual absorption of so much of Mexico as could be converted to the uses of Slavery, the subjugation of Hayti, and an alliance with Brazil, so as to bring North and South America, with their adjacent islands, under the overshadowing power of a gigantic Slave Empire. These men know that this atrocious scheme is cherished by the Olige roby, to which they are urging submission; they know that at this moment, the proposition is under consideration among its leaders, to obtain Cuba peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary. In people generally, as we hereby declare it to be ours individually, to abide such compromises, and to sustain the laws necessary to The National Intelligencer, which first pubthe free States, traitors to the rig terests of all our People, not interested in slaveholding, traitors to mankind-Tories in heart and in position.

As to the Intelligencer, which, being a South ern paper, cannot be classed with the journal just referred to, will it tell us what "issue" ought to be made in the popular elections about to take place in the free States? What has the Administration done, but nullify the Missouri Compromise? What does the Administration design to do, but execute the schemes of the Slavery Propaganda? What Question is there before the country, but the Slavery Question ? and who has forced it upon the country? What then would the Intelligencer wish?—to them. Let them remember that the one great are few, and not very distinctly marked. It see the People of the North falling back into achievement of the Administration is, the nultheir old organizations, returning to Congress lifecation of the Missouri Compromise—that its who lately wrote the article in favor of "Shoatthe forty-five men who betrayed them, and leading policy is, Slavery Propagandism. It ing Yankee Schoolmasters," which was circuthe forty-five men who betrayed them, and giving four years more to an Administration that has repealed the Missouri Compromise, laid open all our Territories to Slavery, and is seriously meditating a war with Spain for the acquisition of Cuba? Does it expect, does it desire them, to reward Treason, to stamp with Whatever the Intelligencer may desire, the

People of the free States, we trust, are at least is mockery. To sustain such an Administratoo much aroused to be again deceived. If as Anti-Slavery as the present Administration is Pro-Slavery. Only in this way, can they secure indemnity for the Past, and satisfactory guarantees for the Future. Of course, there will be a struggle before

this can be accomplished. Old parties will be disorganized; new combinations formed; the Press will thunder; sectional Discord lift its horrid front; the minions of the Slave Power will menace the Union; Conservatism will turn pale, and raise its plaintive voice in behalf of Compromise, Concession, Peace, and Concord. But the struggle will go on, and if the nonslaveholders be immovable, united, and deter-mined, it must be decided in favor of Liberty. Then shall we see whether Slavery be, as it is impiously asserted by its advocates, the corner-stone of our Institutions, or whether, on the contrary, the Union may not stand, secure and mpregnable, recognising, as it will, the suprem-In 1851, the newspapers and politicia

and Millard Fillmore. Franklin Pierce was

From all the indications in Illin

there any aggression such men will not acquisesce in? Any infliction they will not endure? Any deed of shame that can bring the blush to their cheeks?

What deepens the edium of their course is,

What deepens the edium of their course is,

What deepens the odium of their course is,

What deepens the odium of their course is,

Is journals may cry peace, peace, and preach substants and that they offend with their eyes wide open to the consequences. This slaveholding Oligarohy, which has repealed the Compromise, tells West now know what is necessary to their rights, their honor, and their security. Their first duty is, to punish treason and reward fidelity—their second, to obtain indemnity for the Past and security for the Future, by filling Congress with honest, steadfast, clear-sighted, liberty-loving Representatives-their third, to elect an Anti-Slavery President. And, mean-time, to keep the great Question before the time, to keep the great Question before the People, to keep alive their sense of the wrong done them, and to prepare them for the accomplishment of the purposes specified, they will make this Question an issue in the elections that are to be held in the remaining thirton free States between the contract of the contra teen free States between this and the close of

the year. Elections for State efficers will be held in the following States, at the dates annexed: Iowa-first Monday in August.

California-Tuesday after first Monday in September.
Maine—second Monday in September. Vermont-first Tuesday in September.

New York-Tuesday after first New Jersey-Michigan-

In several of these States, elections for members of Congress will be held about the same times. The friends of Freedom will see from water, and, after bruising him sorely, scarcely this, that they have plenty of work before departeth from him, that is, his lucid interests

execute judgment upon every member of Congress who has been disloyal to Freedom, and instal an Administration in Washington just as Anti-Slavay as the style of t or, by declining to affirm anything pro er con in relation to the Nebraska B.ll, while at the ern immigration?"

"Animal and sensual nature largely presame time they swear by the Baltimore platform, and glorify the Administration. The Democratic People will hardly be deceived by this dastardly management. These political tricksters, in glorifying the President and sustaining his Administration, make themselves responsible for its policy—for its repeal of the Misearch Compromise for its contempt of the Misearch Compromis same time they swear by the Baltimore plat-Missouri Compromise, for its contempt of the the Northern immigration."

aentiments of the free States, for its designs

That was his language, quoted without any upon Cuba, for its utter subservience to the in-terests of Slavery; and, if Bigler should be elected, all the world knows that the President claimer or qualification, but there is none. So would claim the fact as a triumphant endorse- far from it, he substantially repeats the libely ment of his entire Pro-Slavery policy.

> dodging, no double dealing, no trickery. They diabolism, of the English and European "No who are for the Administration, are for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, for the opening of all our Territories to Slavery, for the whole series of measures embraced in the scheme of the Slavery Propaganda. They may protest as much as they please—it does not change the fact. What I do by another, I do myself. If my agent commits crime, glories in his shame, undertakes to browbeat or trick me into acquiescence, and I continue to him my countenance and support, I am an ac-complice in his orime. Every device will be resorted to, for the pur-

pose of constraining acquiescence in this abominable outrage. Mr. Marcy, a member of the Cabinet, would doubtless wish it to be under-stood that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was in opposition to his views and counsels; but, as it is a thing done, he will now recommend to his New York friends to be quiet. "It can't be helped; and now, do not suffer your indignation to throw the State at the hands of the Whigs!"

Some may be wheedled by such an appeal they may feel loth to desert one who has be of the party so reasonable a share of patronage.

The Richmond (Va.) Examiner, probably the most reckless and fanatical Pro-Slavery journa in the South, hates foreign immigrants as in tensely as it does Abolitionists, and takes every occasion to lampoon and vilify them. Some time since, we presented a few extracts from one of its truculent editorials, as indicative of the estimate in which foreigners seeking a home among us are held by the Southern advocates of Slavery-remarking, at the time as

oherish similar sentiments."

We are happy to see that these extracts

have been copied extensively by the press of the North and West, and ere this have fallen under the notice of hundreds of thousands of The editor of the Examiner is greatly disturbed at the use we have made of him, and denounces us in a style that defies all rivalry. We feel some compassion for the man. By naon all subjects connected with Slavery he betrays symptoms of furious insanity, reminding one of the description of lunacy given in Holy Writ. "He is lunatic, ' said the grieved father,

and sore vexed, for oft-times he falleth into the fire, and oft into the water. And lo, a spirit taketh him, and he suddenly crieth out; and it teareth him, that he foameth again, and bruising him, hardly departeth from him." So with our cotemporary; -a spirit taketh him and throweth him now into the fire and now into the

ppinion expressed in its editorial on foreign nmigrants?

low-minded agrarians, and nine-tenths of them would join the Mormons, or some such brutal, velling sect, if an opportunity offered to do

We printed the sentence, just as it stood in its editorial, without qualification. If the editor believes this, let him say so, like a man, and not attempt to skulk from it by charging To call such an Administration, Democratic, us with misrepresentation. If he do not let him say that he permed it, unluckily when the tion, no matter with what disclaimers and pre-

garbling. Does he believe what he said? We look over his article in reply, to find some disment of his entire Pro-Slavery policy.

by quoting from the exaggerated details of "London Labor and London Poor," about the too often. Let them see to it that there be no viciousness, the brutality, the sensualism, the

The Examiner says:

"Although garbling sundry of our articles its readers that Australia has refused admit-tance to the immigrants whom it welcomes. It does not deny that no immigrants do or will come to this country from Russia, Turkey, or any other country, where the poor have homes and masters. It does not deny that the exper-iment of free society has been a small one in the extent of country in which it has been tried, a short one in the diminutive period of human history which it has occupied, and a disastrous failure, as the immense exodus of

and the immigra But, as he solie we shall summar

NO. 3

grants whom w refused admittar Australia hae no immigrants, in ters, and gold-dis victs, in that reg us. Why does n to the example

Japan?
"It does not d will come from country where the ters?" We won writes so positive the rest of mank who are serfs, Southern slaves? serfs, can emigra That in any case lation takes awa Tat Mohammer and peculiar soc from emigrating such institutions nities are afforded And that the foll enslave each other belonging pre-em

Christianity of th

"It does not d of country in whi ure, as the immer Yes-we deny every part of it. ciety," (the ridio who work, are fr larger portion of the population of Britain and Irelan in the principal ing Russia;) in South American S intelligent, best oi most populous Sta with the exception so profoundly ad been steadily labo lition of Serfdom South execrates in

est, most treacher

savages in Africa,

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predicted by the experiment of fr over the world. it has been going China, several cei eral generations country, from the our present Consti elling by steam lightning.
As to its being who, like the edit that the many we few, will differ fro est good of the gr were owned by holders, holding si we suppose the mand, like Dives, for The tables of ex mense produce of ca would be triur Examiner, as an e ings of Slave Socie

But when, exter

housand who poc

exports of coffee

themselves in fine

in voluptuous easi number of human children, doomed t un, and hard fare stocks: denied th working for no was bettering their learning to read o able to acquire contract, helpless insult; at the ab who, as caprice o reparate the me his wife, or the hundred thousan mere animals, su thirty thousand, these from obeying by God upon hu by these to a hopeless-what, experiment of ale Now, change

thirty thousand hundred thousan horses. Make th to make contract work-to lay by a little propertyriage-to rear q shelter their fa and their children perty, intheir cas the thirty thousa for their own pr their pleasure. men stay at hor their husbands. every side, and unable to comm tions of the ric labor to supply contented hous Stocke, whips,

disappear. Ch

emies, begin to have at last laid nity of free labo oping, every day the great Law thirty thousand barrassed. Labo not command so probably yield les The Examiner iment of free soc failure:" and al were made for th will concur with iment of free soci will all say, who for the greatest n We might ext who work for the Britain, under " ty"-of whom

lation takes away the motive to emigration?

at Mohammedans, by religious prejudices, and peculiar social institutions, are deterred from emigrating to Christian countries, where such institutions are impossible, and no opportunities are afforded for their religious worahip?

And that the followers of the Prophet do not enselave each other, that inestinable revisitors. That in any case, the sparceness of the popu-

one in the diminutive period of human history which it has occupied; and a disastrous failure, as the immense exodus of people from the theatre of its trial proclaims trumpet-tongued."

Yes—we deny the whole statement, and

It was stated by an eminent Loudon book-

in the principal nations of Europe, (excepting Russia;) in Mexico and nearly all the South American States; and in the richest, most intelligent, best civilized, most prosperous, and most populous States of this Republic. Indeed, with the exception of Russia, whose Emperor, so profoundly admired by the Examiner, has "Aunt Betsey" is a very disagracable old lady, over the world. As to its being a "short one," eral generations in Europe, and in our own of the kind with more pleasure. country from the date of the organization of our present Constitution. It is, at all events, a good deal older than the experiment of travelling by steam and sending messages by lightning.
As to its being "a dieastrous failure," those

who, like the editor of the Examiner, believe that the many were made for the good of the est good of the greatest number. If Jamaica were owned by some thirty thousand slave-holders, holding six hundred thousand slaves, we suppose the masters might be very rich, and, like Dives, fare sumptuously every day. The tables of exports would show the immense produce of coffee and sugar, and Jamaica would be triumphantly pointed to by the Examiner, as an example of the blessed work-

a spirit

ings of Slave Society.

But when, extending our view beyond the exports of coffee and sugar, and the thirty thousand who pocket all the proceeds, clothe themselves in fine linen, and dream life away in voluntuous case, we see twenty times that number of human beinge, men, women, and children, doomed to hard labor in the burning un, and hard fare; subject to stripes and the stocks; denied the rites of legal marriage.; working for no wages, working without hope of bettering their condition; prohibited from learning to read or write; owning nothing, unable to acquire anything, unable to make a contract, helpless against injury; forever below insult; at the absolute disposal of a master, who, as caprice or interest shall dictate, may reparate the man from the woman called his wife, or the infant from its mother-six hundred thousand human beinge, treated as mere animals, subserving alone the luxuries of

for their own profit, and disposed of them, at their pleasure. What are the results? Children

The author amusingly describes the amaze

disappear. Churches, schools, and academics, begin to be visible; and everywhere, too bad. adications are abroad that Justice and Freedom have at last laid the foundation for a community of free laborers, self-sustaining, self-developing, every day appreciating more and more the great Law of Progress. Meantime, the thirty thousand rich men are a good deal em-

the great Law of Progress. Meantime, the thirty thousand rioh men are a good deal embarrassed. Labor costs them more—they cannot command so much of it—their plantations probably yield less—and there is a diminution in the quantities of coffee and sugar exported. The Examiner will say at once, "the experiment of free society has proved a disastrons failure;" and all who believe that the many were made for the use and benefit of the few, will concur with it. The Era says, the experiment of free society is a signal success, and so will all say, who insist upon the greatest good for the greatest number.

We might extend our view to the People

Japan?

"It does not deny that no immigrants do or will come from Russia, Turkey, or any other country where the poor have homes and masters?" We wonder if this gentleman, who writes so positively about "all the world and the rest of mankind," is aware that Russians, who are serfs, can no more emigrate than Southern slaves? That Russians, who are not serfs, can chigrate only by special permission?

That in any case, the sparseness of the population only.

We should like to know how, under such the sign the inspect doubt.

The reason assigned by the Examiner is ridiculous, else how happens it that there is searcely any emigration from France, in which the experiment of free society has been tried for more than half a century among thirty-five millions of People?

But, enough, this time.

And that the followers of the Prophet do not enclave each other, that inestimable privilege belonging pre-eminently to what is called the Christianity of the South?

"It does not deny that the experience of free society has been a small one in the extent of country in which it has been tried, a short one in the diminutive period of human history."

every part of it. The "experiment of free society," (the ridiculous phraseology of the Examiner, for a State or nation in which the men
who work, are free,) has been tried over the
larger portion of Asia, embracing nearly half the population of the globe; throughout Great every railway station throughout the Kingdom Britain and Ireland, with their thirty millions, We soon learned that it owed its success to the

sort—a simple story, beautifully told. It must be true; for there is not a single incident that is not as "natural as life;" and, although been steadily laboring to bring about the abo- and comes as near a living specimen of "total lition of Serfdom; Brezil; Spain, whom the South execrates just now as the meanest, cruelnot "all bad." When the soarlet fever comes est, most treacherous of all nations; and the in the neighborhood, and one after another of savages in Africa, who are to supply the cargoes for the new slave trade recommended and
predicted by the Charleston Standard—"the
experiment of free society" is going on all that load of sordid worldliness, there is a living it has been going on from time immemorial in fountain of sweet water—but only one in all China, several centuries in Great Britain, sev-For sale by R. Farnham, Pa. avenue, Wash-

> ington, D. C. LECTURES ON FEMALE SCRIPTURE CHARACTERS By William Jay, of Bath, England. New York: Carter & Brothers. One vol. Sold by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington.

Usually, all such works are little clee than camples of the skill of divines and others, text—a sort of spider expansion of a wide web, all spun out of their own bowels. And with this feeling we opened this book.

These Lectures were delivered forty-eigh years ago, and the venerable author, as his last effort edited and published them. His style, well known to a multitude of readers in this country, by his "Morning and Evening Exercises," (a work of the highest excellence.) invests with beauty every subject which passes under his pen. It is not a book full of pretty sayings to pretty ladies, about ladies, the belles of their times, centuries ago, and so to be spo-ken of as belles and ladies of fashion are spoken of in circles of "up-town best society." No! these Lectures are upon the characteris tics of Women recorded in Scripture history-The SHUNAMITE; MARY MAGDALENE; HAN-NAH; ANNA, the prophetess; the Woman or CANAAN; the POOR WIDOW; MARTHA and MARY; LYDIA and DORCAS -who were all most excellent women; also, the Woman of Samaria, whose example has not become obsolete, and of Lot's Wife, whom we are always to remember, but never to imitate.

VARA; or, the Child of Adoption. New York: Carter & Brothers. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne 7th street, Washington, D. C.

It seems to have been the design of the au thirty thousand, and forever prevented by these from obeying the law of progress stamped by God upon human nature, forever doomed by these to a degradation, infinite, helpless, hopeless—what, then, are we to think of "the experiment of slave society?"

Now, change this system. Deprive the thirty thousand of the power to use the six hundred thousand, as they would use ozen and horses. Make these working people free—free to make contracts, to demand wages for their work—to lay by their earnings—to purchase a little property—to marry and give in marriage—to roar quiet homes, in which they may shelter their families—to educate themselves and their children. Protect life, limb, and property, intheir case, by the laws which bulwark the thirty thousand who have so long used them thirty thousand, and forever prevented by ther of this book to correct some misappreher thirty thousand who have so long used them | is the mistake, that the Lord has laid unequal

are taken from the field and sont to school. Wo- ment of an unfortunate youth, whose mother men stay at home and become help meets to had persuaded him to give up the use of butter their husbands. Little cottages spring up on for a whole month, that the saving might go every side, and in the lots adjacent, men, unable to command fair wages on the plantations of the rich, raise enough by reasonable labor to supply the wants of their humble but contented households.

for a whole month, that the saving might go to the Missionary fund, when he discovered that Missionaries had houses to live in, abundance of provisions and fruit, flowers, birds, and other luxuries of the climate, as in the Sandwich Islands, and servants to do all their hard work. Was it for such as these he had eaten

> LECTURES ON THE BOOK OF DANIEL. By Rev John Cumming. New York: Published by Lindsay & Blackiston. In one vol., pp. 465. Sold by Franck Taylor, Washington, D. C.

and the immigrants he so much delights to vilify.

But, as he solicits attention to his statements,
we shall summarily dispose of them in detail.

"Australia has refused admittance to immigrants whom we welcome." Australia has refused admittance to poor
immigrants; in search of employment and a
living; nor have we. But, whatever the squatier, and gold-diggers, and descendants of convicts, in that region, have done, is no relefused or manned as
to the example of the sublims civilization of
Japan?

"I does not deny that no immigrants do or
will come from Russin, Turkey, or any other
country where the poor have honese and mastors?" We wonder if this gentleman, who
writes so positively about will all the world and
the rest of mankind," is aware that Russians,
who are serfs, can no more emigration from
Southern selves? That Russians,
who are serfs, can no more emigration than
Southern selves? I have since the resulting
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The course the search and and the country who are serfs, can no more emigration from France, in which
we should like to know how, under such
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search of mankind," is aware that Russians,
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the ends of the earth.

The course to be pursued by the friends of freedom, in preventing these Territorica from becoming alavo States, is a very plain one; and if rightly pursued, the victory will surely be ourse, though it may be gained by much arduous to that measure. Here are several inneouracies. The Hawaiian Ministry as new or been headed by Dooter Judd. He has never claimed any such headship, nor has any such the solid of the friends of liberty, leading the firm of the friends of the friends of liberty, and let none of the friends of liberty sleep now, unless they be committed to that measure. Here are several himself any such headship, nor has any such the daship, nor has any such the measure to the friends of liberty, emigrate by hundreds and thousands to these Territories, at the sarrite the firm of the friends of liberty, emigrate by hundreds and thousands to these Territories, at the sarrite the firm of the friends of liberty, emigrate by hundreds and thousands to these Territories, at the sarrite the firm of the friends of liberty, emigrate by hundreds and thousands to these Territories, at the sarrite the firm of the friends of liberty sleep now, unless they be committed to the earse of liberty, emigrate by hundreds and thousands to these Territories from being committed to the measure. John not be substant to the measure. John not be quenched.

The slave power, having effected the passage of this its favorite measure, may attempt, by other solvems equally monstrous for the excession of Slavery, to draw your attention away from this context. But we beseen you, be not decived. The slave power has surely ruled the destinies of this instance nor an end of the liberty slave the measure, and the subject of annexation. He is by no means committed to the measure. Here are the slave power, having effected the passage of this its favorite measure, may attempt by the friends of the sarrite. The later of the liberty slave the content of the sarrite and thousands to the cultivation of the sarrite and thouse t

party.
I find that I wrote you in September, and gave you, dcubtless, an account of the small-pox at the islands. I am happy in being able to say that the ravages of this dreadful disease have greatly abated. We strongly hope that in a few months we shall be able to report, "No small-pox at the Sandwich Islands."

February 14.—I need not speak of Honolulu as she has been these several years, only to say, that, having a safe and capacious harbor, a good supply of fresh water, and other means of comfort and convenience for seamen, there has, of late, been a considerable increase of chipping at that port. The village, for 'tis nothing more than a village, though sometimes called a city has of course grown quite fast. nothing more than a village, though sometimes called a city, has, of course, grown quite fast, and many large buildings are now being erceted—stores, inns, dwelling houses, and shops. A large and very fine flouring mill is nearly up, and another house, for public worship, will soon be built. The streets are being improved, and new ones opened; the old markets torn down, and spacious and convenient once creeted in their place. I think Henolulu is growing quite as fast as a healthy state of the system will allow. A much more rapid growth would not be desirable, in my opinion.

Lahaina has no harbor—nothing but an open roadstead; and though perfectly safe for most of the year, still it is impossible that ship-masters should have the same feeling of security that they have in the inner harbor of

Hawaii will never be a sugar-manufacturing island. Tie too much broken up by deep ravines. Maui has had six respectably large establishments, four of them quite large. There are now only three. Each of these establishments, exclusive of the lands, cost from \$75,000 to \$100,000, and are capable of producing at least 200 tons of excellent sugar per ducing at least 300 tons of excellent sugar per year. The lands on Maui are well adapted ducing at least 300 tons of excellent sugar per year. The lands on Maui are well adapted to the growth of sugar-cane; I have never known a serious failure of this erop on the island. On Oahu there are no plantations, nor on Molokai, excepting small Chinese ones. Kanai has two, one tolerably large and profitable; the other a steam mill, erected at great each but on yet upprofitable, owing chiefly to

cost, but as yet unprofitable, owing chiefly to the failure of cane crops.

In regard to agricultural interests among us, I feel more encouraged than I have ever done during my residence of more than twenty-five years on the islands. I think there is a waking up generally among us on the subject. ty-five years on the islands. I think there is a waking up generally among us on the subject. In my neighborhood, both foreigners and natives are engaging in the business of wheatraising. A young Hawaiian farmer raised, the last year, 186 bushels of fine wheat, and he will probably put in thirty or forty acres the present season; and he would do much more than this, but for the fear that he cannot get it cut. Several others are nutting in One get it out. Several others are putting in. One foreigner designs to put in 800 acres; and it is thought that some 1,500 acres will be sown in Makawao and vicinity. A large flouring mill is being built at Honolulu, so that all who raise it will find a market for their grain.

Committee that the House of Representatives a copy of the said treaty.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Corn, oats, and barley, can be raised easily and abundantly on all the islands; the sweet and Irish potato, onions, equashes, and melons of all kinds, and of fine quality. Very fine garden results of all kinds, and of fine quality. Very fine garden results on the places on all the islands, I have no doubt. In addition to fruits, which are indigenous to the islands, such as oranges, lemone, citrons, guavas, figs, pine-apples, &c., we having peaches; and apples, pears, plums, and cherries, will doubtless be introduced. At Lahains grapes do well, and they may be reised at other places. The islands are small, and there is a great deal of broken land, mountains, deep ravines, and lava plains. Still the soil is good the climate delightful, and, facilities for trade being fine, I have no hesitation in saying that it might be a delightful and happy country. We have had a specimen of French and Eoglish treatment, and few if any among us desire more. Still I am opposed to annexation. The poor Hawaiians would soon feel the withering influence. Besides, I have not a doubt that the fires of the distillery would be kindled, and the land be deluged with rum.

I have scarcely a doubt that the leading men of Honolalu will agitate the subject of annexation till the thing is brought about. The fact that the opponents of Dr. Judd, the late Minister of Finance, are continually brewing mister of Finance, are continually brewing the finance of the finance of the finance of the finance Corn, oats, and barley, can be raised easily and abundantly on all the islands; the sweet

though it should weaken or destroy the Government, is the most alarming one, to my mind, of any connected with the subject of annexation. If a proposition for annexation shall soon be made to your Government, you may take it for granted that the King has been driven to it by the threats of men who go by the unlovely name of filibusters.

J. S. GREEN.

A VOICE FROM KANSAS.

the great Law of Progress. Meantime, the thirty thousand rich men are a good deal embervassed. Labor costs them more—they cannot command so much of it—their plantations probably yield less—and there is a diminution in the quantities of coffee and sugar exported. The Examiner will say at once, "the experiment of free society has proved a disastrone failure;" and all who believe that the many were made for the use and benefit of the few, will concur with it. The Era says, the experiment of free society is a signal success, and so will all say, who insist upon the greatest good for the greatest number.

We might extend our view to the People whe work for their bread in Europe and Great Britain, under "the experiment of Free Society in the experiment of Free Society in the property of the proposed solvers. There is much said about the manner of the subscience of solvers, is guilty of utter nonsense, and so acroely deservee a serious answer. But we have touched the point of the Examiner's argument, and shall leave it this time with a single comment upon the evidence it offers to prove that Free Society has been and for the prove that Free Society has been and for the prove that Free Society has been and field in the times of the solvent To the Editor of the National Era:

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS FIRST SESSION In the Senate, Thursday,
Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, reported the House bill
amendatory of the act establishing the office of
Surveyor General of Oregon; and it was amended, and passed.

ed, and passed.

Senate, Friday, June 23, 1854.

The Chair laid before the Senate a report from the Treasury Department, enclosing copies of the quarterly accounts of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia.

The Senate took up the private calendar, and the first bill, for the relief of the owners of the privateer brig General Armstrong, destroyed by the British in 1814, was debated by Messrs. Slidell and Clayton in favor of the bill. dell and Clayton in favor of the bil

Private bills from the Senate, upon the Speaker's table, were taken up and appropriately referred.

Mr. Fenton, from the Committee of Com-

Mr. Dick, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, asked leave to report a bill to charter the Insurance Company of the City of Washington.

Mr. Letcher objecting, the bill was not received.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, (Mr. Orr in the chair.)

The appropriation of \$75,000, to construct a bridge over the Potomac river, at the Little Falls, three miles above Georgetown, proposed by Mr. Smith, of Virginia, was opposed by Mr.

and Washington, as already commenced under the superintendence of Captain Meiggs, of the Engineer corps, U. States army. Mr. Chandler addressed the Committee in

Senate, Monday, June 26, 1854. Mr. Clayton, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill making further provision for the suppression of the African slave trade. He explained the bill, which provides ably if they could, but by the use of muskets and bowie-knives if they must. The speakers certain restrictions upon the right to charter, sell, or transfer of American vessels in foreign and bowie-knives if they must. The speakers admitted that there was no hope of securing Nebraska to Slavery, but that they were determined to establish it in Kansas at all hazards. Resolutions were passed, embodying the ards. Resolutions were passed, embodying the ards. Chase gave notice that to-morrow he would ask leave to introduce a bill to prohibit the report of the Committee for more of Alabama. Perhaps.

Mr. Chase gave notice that to-morrow he would ask leave to introduce a bill to prohibit the report of the Committee for more of Alabama.

Union. I hope they may be published in every paper in the free States. But little enthusiasm was manifested by the audience, and it is beslavery in the Territories of the United lieved that no very considerable number of the people of Missouri would sanction such a movement. Many of them are opposed to Slavery, and some are bold in denunciation of the evil. And now I hear of another meeting at Inde-

pendence, at which it was resolved to set stakes and shoot every man from the free States who should pass them! RICHARD MENDENHALL. should pass them! RICHARD MENDENHALL.

Kansas Territory, 6th month 7, 1854.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The following Message, yesterday communicated to the House of Representatives, was, with the accompanying papers, referred to the state of the papers, referred to the state of the papers, referred to the state of the state of the papers, referred to the state of the state of the corresponding to say. The right of petition was an undoubted one, and one for which he had the highest respect. He believed that even his Satanic Majesty had the right to send up a petition to that high Court which he had been hurled. By the motives and object of that petition it ommittee of Ways and Means:

Washington, June 20, 1854.

To the House of Representatives:

I have received information that the Government of Mexico has agreed to the several amendments proposed by the Senate to the treaty between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, signed on the 30th of December last, and has authorized its Envoy Extraordinary to this Government to exchange the ratifications thereof. The time within which the ratifications can be exchanged will which the ratifications can be exchanged will avoir on the 30th instant.

The prayer of the memorialists had once the ratifications can be exchanged will avoir on the 30th instant.

The prayer of the memorialists had once the native accounts of the season of the south.

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cember last, and has authorized its Eavoy
Extraordinary to this Government to exchange
the ratifications thereof. The time within
which the ratifications can be exchanged will
expire on the 30th instant.

There is a provision in the treaty for the payment by the United States to Mexico of the
sum of seven millions of dollars on the exchange
of ratifications, and the further sum of three
million dollars when the boundaries of the
ceded tarritory shall be settled. ceded territory shall be settled.

To be enabled to comply with the stipulation to trample down the Constitution of the United

To be enabled to comply with the stipulation according to the terms of the treaty, relative to the payment therein mentioned, it will be necessary that Congress should make an appropriation of seven millions of dollars for that purpose, before the 30th instant, and also the further sum of three million dollars, to be paid when the boundaries shall be established. of, and the place whence the memorial came, Boston. The blood of the first and the last martyrs to the cause of freedom and the country, the blood of Warren and Batchelder, now m gle in that State.

He then took up the Address to the People I therefore respectfully request that these sums may be placed at the disyosal of the Ex-

and manner.

He advised the unknown author of it to

thor of the Arabian Nights, Eugene Sue, and other distinguished writers of fiction.

He said he rejoiced to believe that not one Southern man attended that meeting.

"He repelled the intimation that the South had any design to dissolve the Union, and pronounced it infamously and wickedly false.

He did not consider the Union would continue one day after the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

House of Representatives, June 26, 1854. Union.
Mr. Benton arose to a question of privilege

of resolutions.
The Speaker ruled these resolutions out of

order.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, and the Mexican Treaty appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Houston briefly remarked that, as it was

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives, June 23, 1854.

merce, by consent, reported a bill for the re-mission of duties on certain goods destroyed by fire at New York and San Francisco; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Dick, from the Committee on the Dis

Hause of Representatives, June 24, 1854.

McMullen, who was in favor of no appropria-tion, but contended that a bridge at Georgetown was more necessary, and would be built.

The question was then taken by tellers, and the appropriation was adopted-yeas 71, nays

The appropriation of \$500,000 was moved by Mr. Chandler, for the prosecution of the plan of bringing water into the cities of Georgetown

recapitulation of the arguments heretofore urged by him and others in support of the particulars of a meeting held in our post town,

Westport, Missouri, a few days ago, to consider what measures should be taken to prevent em-

Some flery speeches were made, urging upon the people to keep back such emigration, peace-

Committee of Ways and Means:

ecutive.

I herewith transmit to the House of Repre-

The steamer North Star arrived at New

York yesterday, with dates from San Francis-

The Sanata then resumed the consideration the motion to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary the petition presented by Mr. Rock-well, signed by 1,900 citizens of Massachu-setts, praying the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

The Mother of the State of Africa, to prevent the abuse of our flag by the slave-traders. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, then addressed the

Senate upon the subject of the memorial. He said that if the memorial stood by itself, unconnected with the circumstances, he would

sanction of their names to the unholy purpose.

This was but one movement in a system of

States.

He referred to the character of the people came.

of the United States, adopted at a recent meet-ing of members of Congress who opposed the Nebraska bill, and criticised and commented upon the same with great severity of language

abandon politics and take to the rich field of fiction, and in time he bid fair to rival the auther of the Arabian Nights, Eugene Sue, and their disapprobation in a rather tumultuous

Mr. Rockwell replied, calmly defending the memorialists. All they asked was the repeal of an act of Congress, only four years old. Was there treason in that? He warned gentlemen of the great and increasing feeling created at the North, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Jones responded.

Mr. Houston moved that the House go into and would read the exposition of the point he would make, which was expressed in a series

Mr. Houston briefly remarked that, as it was his purpose to move to close the debate on this bill on Tuesday or Wednesday, he would not now eccupy the time of the House.

Mr. G: W. Jones moved to strike out the enacting clause. He said he did this, not to defeat the bill, but to prevent motions for its amendment. He would vote for the bill, not because the Ex-

The Chair had not understood Mr. Jones's motion; but now learned from the Clerk that it had been entered.

Mr. Campbell arose to a question of order. He regarded the motion out of order as it com-

the Senate on Thursday, are said to be as fol-

Gen. Butler, of Kentucky, Governor of Nebraska; A. H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, Governor of Kansas; Mr. Woodson, of Virginia, Secretary of Kansas: Mr. Cummings of Iows. Marshal of Kansas; Mr. Ferguson, of Michigan, Chief Justice of Nebraska: Associate Judges of Nebraska and Kansas-Mr. Bradley of Indiana, Mr. Hardin of Georgia, Mr. El-

The New York Daily Times publishes the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made in secret session of the Senate, in favor of a proposition of Mr. Slidell, to terminate the convention with Great Britain for

the slave-traders.

The Committee thinks this praiseworthy obthe squadron, home and stationing it so as to

ed its share of the joint resolution assigning record.

district, Hon. Mordecai Oliver; fifth district, Hon. John G. Miller; seventh district, Hon. Samuel Caruthers. Whigs so-called, we mean.

The Whig Central Committee of Masachusetts have issued an address, calling the State Convention during August, and referring to the intense excitement created by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It also compliments the Massachusetts delegation in strong

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.—The Governor General of Canada prorogued the Parliament of the Province on Saturday last, with a view manner. A new Parliament will be elected before the 9th of August.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 24.—The barque Virginia arrived here this morning, with dates to the 16th ult.
The political intelligence she brings is of an mportant character. The country appears to in an unsettled condition.

e in an unsettled condition. The flour market at Rio was firm, at an advance of \$1 per barrel. Stock on hand quite ight. Coffee is scarce—a slight decline had taken place in the inferior qualities, while the superior had improved. The new crop had commenced to come in pretty freely.

CINCINNATI, JUNE 24 .- A white man and two negroes were hung at Versailles, Kentucky, on Saturday last, for murder. They made no confession. Ten thousand people were present.

NEW YORK, JUNE 24.-It has now been aspertained that the Parker Vein Coal Company have issued over seventy thousand shares of stock fraudulently. This is the most stupend-ous fraud ever perpetrated in Wall street.

NEW YORK, JUNE 26 .- A private letter from

Constantinople states that the greatest mystery prevails in regard to the present and ultimate designs of the allied troops.

Everything and everybody appears to be in statu quo. It is believed that the Russian

could have bought for six thousand five hundred dollars!—a mere relvedge of Mexico, upon which Kit Carson had expressively said that a welf could not make a living!

He alluded to the fact that the Boundary Commission of Mr. Bartlett had suffered a delay of eight months, in order that a route through this region might be established, and the lots along its course sold advantageously in New York and London.

In relation to the 11th article of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mr. Benton said wo were under no obligation to compensate for any depredations. We were only required to protect the Mexican torritory as we have pretected our own; and that, at least, we have done.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 26.—The United States Circuit Court this afternoon granted an injunction against reconstruction of the Wheeling bridge.

WHEELING, JUNE 26.—Three feet ten inches of water in the channel of the river at this point. At Pittsburgh, three feet four inches.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 26.—The United States Circuit Court this afternoon granted an injunction against reconstruction of the Wheeling bridge.

WHEELING, JUNE 26.—The Commercial advices by the Atlantic have, as yet, had no perceptible effect on the market. Flour is dull, and the market slightly in favor of the buyer. Howard Street is held at \$8.50. City Mille, \$8. No buyers. Wheat is very scarce. Sales of 400 buehels red, nominally at \$1.70 to \$1.80; white, \$1.80 to \$1.90. Corn has advanced. tected our own; and that, at least, we have done.

At the expiration of Mr. Benton's hour, Mr. Bayly obtained the floor.

Mr. Benton made a motion to increase the appropriation, that he might continue his remarks.

Mr. Jones said his motion to strike out the enacting clause precluded such a motion.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 26.—Flour dull at Saturday's quotations. Wheat declining. Corn, 82 to 84 cents.

ing.
It is said that the English vessels near Fin-

and destroyed a large number of gun-boats and merchant ships of the Russians, and set fire to the wharves, by which a large amount of property was destroyed. The first detachment of troops for Cuba had left Cadiz on the 1st instant.
The London Crystal Palace has been opened again, with great pomp and magnificence, and the Queen was present in person.

There have been several arrivals from Australia, but news from that quarter was unimportant. Business dull. Gold plenty. Much distress prevailed.

England was quiet—the weather favorable to the cross.

to the crops.

France continues war preparations. Internally she is quiet.

Late accounts from China say the position of the Emperor is critical. Pekin is expected to

of Africa, to prevent the abuse of our flag by the slave-traders.

The Committee thinks this praiseworthy object can be better accomplished by bringing the swedten have and statistics are the swedten have and statistics.

FROM CALIFORNIA. NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 22 .- The steamship United States reached her wharf yesterday afternoon, bringing the through passengers from San Francisco in the quickest time on record. We have full files of San Francisco

San Francisco.

A fire at Merceda destroyed a considerable amount of property.

Intelligence received from San Francisco confirms the safety of the steamer Sea Bird.

EXPLANATION.—I notice that my fourteentl ter (in the Era of June 15) entitled "The lonial Legislatures had no authority to legalize avery," appears out of its proper place. It Stavery," appears out of its proper place. It should have been inscried previous to the letter on "The Legal Tenure of Slavery in England," and the succeeding one, "Colonial Slavery Illegal by decision of the Court of King's Bench." An error must have occurred in the numbering. The reader will please to understand this.

WM. GOODELL.

MARRIAGE. On the 1st instant, by Rev. Mr. Grimes, Mr. J. L. Buck to Miss Jane Ball, all of Salem,

PROPLE'S MASS STATE CONVENTION! At Madison, Wisconsin, Thursday, July 13.

All men opposed to the Repeal of the Missouri Com-promise, the Extension of Slavery, and the Rule of the Slave Power, are invited to meet at Madison, Thursday, July 13, to take such measures as may be Tunday or No courty the time of No.

And the state of the last of deemed necessary to prevent the future encroachments of the Slave Power, to repeal all Compromises in fa-

THE NEW BOOK FOR SUMMER TOURISTS. NLESS we are greatly mistaken, this will prove the best "Summer Book" of the sesson, Onei-

Now ready, the Second Edition of HILLS, LAKES, AND FOREST STREAMS: A Tramp in the Chateauguay Woods.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

fall routine of our city his and dusty streets, adelphia Courier.
It is so attractive, that he who opens it, will reluce the streets of the s

motion; but now learned from the Clerk that it had been entered.

Mr. Campbell arose to a question of order. He regarded the motion out of order, as it confinited with Rule 127, which declares that every bill considered in Committee shall be considered by clauses.

Mr. Campbell arose to a question of order, as it confinited with Rule 127, which declares that every bill considered in Committee shall be considered by clauses.

Mr. Millson thought is not be used to the encoting clause. He asked if permission to strike out the enacting clause. He asked if permission to strike out the enacting clause. He hasked if permission to strike out the enacting clause. He thought, however, with Mr. Campbell, that the rule objected to, was designed for the House, and not for the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, Mr. Jonas, of Tennessee, and other gentlemen, continued the debate.

ITEMS.

New Hampshile—The Legislature yesterday afternoon agreed to adjourn, finally, on the state of July. The Nebraska resolutions were specially assigned for next Wednesday at 11 o'clock. The balloing for Senators will take place on the Friday before the adjournment. A stringent liquor bill was introduced yesterday afternoon.

New Terrotal. Appointments.—The appointments for the new Territories, sent to the Senate on Thursday, are said to be as followed that the English vescels near Fin.

New Terrotal. Appointments.—The appointments for the new Territories, sent to the Senate on Thursday, are said to be as followed the safety of the Senate on Thursday, are said to be as followed the safety of the Senate on Senate with the dedphia on Senate with the dedphia series of the Senate on Senate with the design and doubt the safety of the Senate on Senate with the design and the blossom, are spontaneous guines—warm feelings set to the simple surface. The subor has a four transfer of the Senate on Thursday, are said to be as followed the senate on Senate with the Mental Senate on Thursday, are said to be as followed

It is a book to keep awake even in summer afterneons and evenings, conveying one most sglibly across
hills, lakes, and forest streams, and pointing out all
that is worth seeing or feeling. There is much to
warm up by wit, and to thrill by daring, in the book;
and he who reads it and don't want to his straight
off in the country, may—read it through again, and
see how mistaken a man he is.—Boston Bee.

Copies sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price; or it can be ordered through any Bookselle

J. C. DERBY, Publisher,

June 26. No 8 Park Place, New York

TRAVELLING AGENTS WANTED. TRAVELLING AGENCY
To obtain subscribers for "Woodworth's Youth's
Cabinet," decidedly the most popular magazine
Capinet," decidedly the most popular magazine
Capinet, and the most popular magazine
Capinet and the most popul A Cabinet," decidedly the most popular magazine for young people in America. Price only \$1. The work has 48 pages in each number, is liberally illustrated with engravings, and filled with just such reading as is best adapted to entertain and instruct the youthful reader.

A new yolume begins with the July number, which will be sent to any person desirous of examining the work. Agents, applying with satisfactory references, will be liberally dealt with. Address by letter, or apply in person, to the publisher,

D. A. WOODWORTH,

June 26—4t No. 118 Nassau st., New York.

"Eternal Vigilance is the price of Liberty." PROSPECTUS OF THE FREE CITIZEN

PROSPECTUS OF THE FREE CITIZEN.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE undersigned proposes to publish at the seat of
government of Pennsylvania, an Independent Democratic weekly newspaper under the above title;
and, in announcing this purpose, we doem it proper
to refer briefly to a few of the general principles which thall govern our course.

The Scripture teaches that "God created man in his own image," and that all men are consequently brethren. The Declaration of Independence recognises this truth when it declares that "all men are created equal, and that they are endowed by their Creator with contributions and that they are endowed by their Creator.

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PKS: HEAR! THINK: ANT::

G. HOLMES & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, are publishing a book, containing the information advertised in this paper by M. J. Cook It is a 12mo volume of ninety-six pages, and will be sent by mail, post paid, for twenty-five cents, or nine postage stamps.

A TTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
A THORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Office Nos. 24 and 25 in Read & Co.'s Post Office
quilding, Sacramento.

BOOK AGENIS WANTED, To circulate in every county in the Union some most rapid selling, popular, and beautifully illustrated subscription books. A small cash capital required. Apply to HENRY HOWE, 111 Main street, Circulage 15 65.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Feb. 16.

MINNESOTA LAND AGENCY.

Tracy & Farnham, General Land Agents, St. Anthony Falls, Minnesota.

THE Subscribers offer their services to Eastern capitalists in making investments in Western lands.

ands.

To apitalists in making investments in Western lands.

Few portions of the West present so great inducements for the investment of capital, as Minnesota. It possesses a highly productive soil, a beautiful and nealthy climate, and is settling with unprecedented rapidity. Lands will increase here in value more in five years than in many places in twenty-five.

The subscribers can make investments which will net fifty and, in some cases, a hundred per cent. a year, for many years.

Lands can now be had near new and thriving vill. lages for \$3, \$4, and \$5 per acre, that in ten years will be worth ten times that amount.

Circulars, containing much reliable information regard to the country, furnished gretis, on app tion to TRACU & FARNHAM,

May 26. St. Anthony, Falls, Minnesota.

vor of Slavery, and to establish the principle of Freedom as the rule of the State and National Governments. The time has come for the union of all Freedom. There is but one alternative. We must unite and be free, or divide and be enslaved, by the prestorian bands of the Slaveholders and their Nebraska allies.

MANY CITIZENS.

MANY CITIZENS.

Papers throughout the State, friendly to the object of the above call, please copy. June 20.

DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.

ANOTHER MEDICAL WITNESS.

ANOTHER MEDICAL WITNESS.

The whole will be sent to all enclosing \$1, postpaid, to Internating come forward and testify to its triumph.

PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET.

PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET.

PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

First Remarks

WE REMARKS RES.—68. I. S.

First Remar questioned. In fact, the new Territory came into being so silently that the country was scarcely aware of its existence, until the appointment of its Governor was announced. Either it had not been discovered, at that time, that the Compromise of 1850 had any such bearing as is now pretended, or it was thought that slave-breeders would stand little chance of finding much of a market in the remote northwest corner. Either fact is fatal to the present pretence.

They do expect slavery to go into Nebraska, and there if permitted, it will go as surely as a present engaged in the tunnelling of the

b. She has now from 90,000 to 100,000 slaves.

The bill to re-organize the navy was taken Nebraska, to a vast extent, lies within the same parallels of latitude, and consists of wide and nearly level prairies, quite as well adapted to slave labor as Missouri. Viewing the matter in the light of experience, how can any one doubt that slavery will flow immediately into the contiguous Territory, if the levee is demolished? Will not the inhabitants move westward with the movement of the tide? And will not slaves as well as masters float on its currents? Ten years ago, a Missourian* informed me that he and scores of his neighbors had removed to fardistant Oregon and Northern California with their slaves, though, as is well known, it was very doubtful if they would be permitted ultimately to held them there. It is stated that large numbers in Miscouri are now awaiting the flow of the same and soores of his neighbors had removed to fardistant Oregon and Northern California with their slaves, though, as is well known, it was very doubtful if they would be permitted ultimately to held them there. It is stated that large numbers in Miscouri are now awaiting the flow of the parallels of the flory and move to take it up on Monday.

The bill to re-organize the navy was taken up.

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Mr. Hunter moved a reconsideration of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. He said the memorial was mostly signed by citizens of Boston, nearly all of whom had been persons desirous to sustain the Compromise of the flow the memorial was mostly signed by citizens of Boston, nearly all of whom had been persons desirous to sustain the Compromise of the flow the memorial was mostly signed by citizens of the memorial was mostly signed by citizens of the memorial was mostly signed by citizens of the flow. After some debate, the motion was agreed to, and the bill postponed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the boston, nearly all of whom had been persons desirous to sustain the Compromise of the flow persons to sustain the Compromise of the f Interior to hold them there. It is stated that large numbers in Missouri are now awaiting the signal to rush into Nebraska. Doubtless the same, to a certain extent, is true of Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland. Three-fifths of the territory of these States lies in the same latitudes as Missouri and Nebraska, viz: all Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and a portion of North Carolina and Tennessee.

Mr. Dawson, though in favor of postponing the bill, opposed the practice of having set speeches, instead of running debates, on every subject.

Mr. Macon recreted that the would move to take it up on Monday.

Mr. Clayton presented the remonstrance of citizens of Delaware against any treaty or law for a reciprocal trade in breadstuffs with Canda.

Mr. Macon recreted that the connection of North Carolina and Tennessee. and a portion of North Carolina and Tennessee as large as Connecticut, At this moment there are a million of slaves on American soil situated in the same latitude as Nebraska, and inferior to it both in extent and fertility. And yet not one of the masters of this million will carry or send slaves to Nebraska!

Mr. Mason suggested that there was an attractive subject on the table, on which there would be a running debate. It was the bill providing when the Senate should meet again Mr. Brown and Mr. Walker advocated the taking up of the Homestead bill.

Further, the States which occupy this secon of the South have bred most of the slaves which supply all the rest. It is too notorious, that Slavery may be sustained indefinitely in farming States, by the business of breeding slaves for the planting States. There is an enormous, but, it is said, a wise and economical estates, creates a great and steady demand, which the farming States supply. "The vigin-tial† crop," for inter-state slave trade and exportation, takes the place of corn and swine. It is estimated that a slave, before he is twenty the state of the purpose. The question of the purpose. The question being, "Shall the bill be rejected," it was decided in the negative—yeas 65, nays 95; so the sestimated that a slave, before he is twenty the state of the purpose. The question of a railroad therein, was next taken up. [This bill grants alternate sections of land for the purpose.] The question of a railroad therein, was next taken up. [This bill grants alternate sections of land for the purpose.] The question of a railroad therein, was next taken up. [This bill grants alternate sections of land for the purpose.] The question of the purpose of land for the purpose. The question being, "Shall the bill be rejected," it was decided in the negative—yeas 65, nays 95; so the purpose of land for the purpose. The question of land for the purpose. The question being, "Shall the bill be rejected," it was decided in the negative—yeas 65, nays 95; so the purpose of land for the purpose. The question of land for the purpose. The question of land for the purpose of land for the purpose of land for the purpose. The question of land for the purpose of land for the purpose of land for the purpose of land for the purpose. The question of land for the purpose of land for the purpose. The question of land for the purpose tis estimated that a slave, before he is twenty years old, can earn, even on a soil comparatively exhausted, sufficient to pay his raising; floor, but yielded it to Mr. Churchwell, who wished to make a personal explanation. The raising and fattening of other animals is a dead expense, from the first moment up to the delivery in the market. The difference between the human and the brute animal, as a mere marketable commodity, is as striking as any other difference between them; and it is rather surprising that this obvious reflection has not long ago disabused every human-flesh has not long ago disabused every human-flesh stored.]

stored.]

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to refer the

tucty, from this business, is \$12,000,000. In this calculation, I add nothing for the stimulus to multiplication, which is generally applied in the breeding States, and, it is said, with powerthe breeding States, and, it is said, with powerful effect. I do not refer specifically to North and South Carolina, and Georgia, because they lie, for the most part, further south than Neshas; but every one who has examined and compared the censuses of the United States, knows that all the original slave States are, and have been from twenty to fifty years; slaved breeding, exporting States. Should Cuba and the valleys of the Amazon and its tributaries be opened to the American slave trade, there will be a demand for "the vigintial" product, forther consideration of the subject. Agreed be opened to the American slave trade, there will be a demand for "the vigintial" product, quite beyond our present capacity to supply. At all events, there will be room for the most

simply say, that all the ingenuity, energy, au-dacity, and corruption of "the slave power," are concentrated at this moment on these vory projects. The President of the United States,

They do expect slavery to go into Nebraska, and there, if permitted, it will go as surely as night will follow day. Cut the levee, and coffles of slaves will turn into this fine Territory, just as certainly as the waters of the Mississippi would turn upon the city of New Orleans.

Missouri is a slave State; we all know that and by what promises and pledges she became so. She has now from 90,000 to 100,000 slaves.

Troy and Boston Railroad Company, who are at present engaged in the tunnelling of the tunnelling of the tunnelling of the days and Means.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Orr in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic bill.

Senate, Thursday, June 22, 1854.

Mr. Lames reported a bill amending the patent laws.

House of Representatives, June 20, 1854. The Speaker announced the first business in order to be the further consideration of the bill known as "Bennett's Land bill."

Mr. Bennett being absent, Mr. Perkins of Louisiana moved a postponement for two weeks; which was carried. The bill to aid the Territory of Minnesota

in the construction of a railroad therein, was

The result is, that the price of a slave is clear profit!

According to data furnished by the last census, the annual amount of income received by the farmers of Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucty, from this business, is \$12,000,000. In this calculation, 1 add nothing for the stimulus.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole; which was decided in the negative—yeas 67, nays 97.

The bill was finally passed—yeas 95, nays 71.

Senate, Wednesday, June 21, 1854. Mr. Seward, from the Committee on Com-

navigation and commerce between the West India Spanish islands and the coast of Africa, in vessels owned in whole or in part by Ameri-

Mr. Hamlin, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill amendatory of the act for the regulation of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam. The bill establishes California, Oregon, and Washington, into an inspection district, and suspends, till March next, the provision of the existing law requiring a certain alloy to be used in the construction of steamboat boilers.

The bill was explained and passed.

Mr. Dawson, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported adversely upon the petition for a railroad along Pennsylvania avenue.

Also, a bill for the relief of James Also, a bill for the relief of James Dixon; which was passed.

Mr. Sumner gave notice of a bill making a grant of land warrants to the State of Massachusetts, to aid in the construction of a tunnel under the Hoosac mountain, and providing for the conveyance of mails, troops, and munitions of war, through the same, free of tell.

The bill to reorganize the navy of the United States was taken up, and, having been amended in some particulars, was passed—yeas 24, nave 11.

poisoning them you may noison greater folks; and if you destroy them in this way, you create bad odors in the house. Flies should only be

more than the salary of the clera for many months.]

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a copy of a treaty between the United States and Mexico which has been fully agreed upon, and asking an appropriation of seven millions of dollars before the 30th of Jane, and a further sum of three millions at a future period, to enable the Executive to comply with the stipulations of the treaty. Referred to the Committee of the treaty. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Orr in the chair, and

Mr. Rockwell presented the memorial of 1,900 citizens of Massachusetts, of all professions and occupations, praying the immediate repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. He said

with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by, through, and over the Long bridge and the streets of Washington city.

Messrs. Mason, Dawson, and Rusk, supported bill, and Messrs. Pratt, Bright, Walker

and Badger, opposed it, and thereby condemned the present Long bridge a public nuisance, which ought to be removed without delay. The bill was then postponed. Mr. Hamlin reported a bill, making Madison, Indiana, a port of delivery; and the same was The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of the Indigent Insane.

Mr. Bell resumed the remarks comment by him yesterday in support of the bill. House of Representatives, June 22, 1854. Mr. Houston, from the Committee of Way and Means, by consent, reported a bill to ena-ble the President of the United States to fulfil the 3d article of the treaty with Mexico—[in other words, to make the appropriation re-

quired.]
Mr. Benton said that he demanded in the name of the House, of the Constitution, and of the People, that opportunity should be given to discuss this bill. He wished to test the question, whether the privileges of this House had not been invaded.

·Mr. Houston said his purpose was to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and to cause it to be printed; and that ample opportunity would be al lowed for discussion.

The bill was so referred.

Office and Post Roads, reported a bill to amend the existing law regulating the rates of post-age. [This bill is but the 5th section of his recently-rejected substitute bill, not touching the franking privilege, and simply fixing the rates of inland postage at three and ten cents. prepaid by stamps—3,000 miles being the maximum for three-cent postage; and ocean post-

age five and ten cents.]

This bill was read twice; when, pending demand for the previous question,
Mr. Brooks arose, and, by consent, made a personal explanation. He had not yesterday intended, in proposing certain additional rules, to censure his friend, Mr. Churchwell. On the no bill, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Agreed to.

Mr. Seward introduced a bill regulating the paying tion and compares between the West.

> Mr. Brooks said his first rule was conceived in sincerity, and he would urge its adoption. The second was designed to ridicule a practice that the House should by all means condemn, as pernicious in every point of view.
>
> After Mr. Millson and Mr. Hunt had made some remarks, Mr. Brooks modified his expres-sion by the insertion of the word "some" in h's remarks, so as to read, "some of the oppo-

ents of the Nebraska bill."

Mr. Campbell denied, in terms emphatic and particular, that any combination or pre-concerted plan had been arranged to embar-rass Mr. Churchwell. He declared that he had not, when he entered the House on the morning of the cocurrence, a purpose of interro-gating Mr. Churchwell, and should not have done so, had not that gentleman himself led him to it by the example he had exhibited in

his own conduct.

Mr. Campbell especially declared that Mr. Cullom had not participated in his act, and had known nothing whatever of it.

Mr. Brooks was understood to be satisfied by this statement that his impression had been

tee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Orr in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Use chloride of lime freely, if the pren

ses or vicinity of your house is impure. If bed

bugs annoy you, destroy them with corresive abound, moisten and sweeten bread crumbs, or boiled potatoes, mix red lead with them, spread

H. Gillet, Esq., of Washington, and Marshall the 1st of May. Lefferts, of New York, representing the Bain interest, and by R. W. Russell and F. M. Edson, of New York, representing the House interest.

An Incident in the Land of Slavery.—

The Holly Springs (Miss.) Times, of the 8th of June, publishes a terrible record of crime

The Holly Springs (Miss.) Times, of the 8th of June, publishes a terrible record of crime Lefferts, of New York, representing the Bain interest, and by R. W. Russell and F. M. Ed-

of June, publishes a terrible record of crime and barbarity. The person of Mrs. Redding, a respectable young lady of Marshall county, Mississippi, recently married, was violated by a slave, who then choked her to death. The people of the neighborhood, by means of dogs rained to hunt negroes, found the man.

"He was arrested and, after being removed short distance from the crowd, the dogs were set upon him. They soized him, pulled him

result from intemperance, and have created to decide upon his punishment. After deliberating upon the matter, they decided that he should be mutilated and hung, which was accordingly done upon the spot. From the moment the negro's guilt was established, Mr. Redding's friends had to use their earnest persuasion to prevent him from summarily despatching the result from intemperance, and have created great excitement.

I mess outrages

M. H. Bartlett & Co., Republican, Hartford, Conn. Chaddick & Berry, Banner of Peace, Lebanon, Ten. Thompson & Co., United Empire and Patriot, Toronto, C. W. Charles Cook, Democrat, Allentown, Pa. Many of the frontiersmen in Missouri and lows are now preparing to cross the line into the new Territories. Those going into Kansas intend to take slaves thither. Many ships at the second property of the state of the contraction of the second property of the state of the contraction of the second property of suasion to prevent him from summarily despatching the wretch with his own hands. He patching the wretch with his own hands. He cast an emigration fever is getting up, by men yielded, and allowed the course suggested by hem to be taken: but as the negro swung off, Mr. R. insisted upon one act of gratification to outraged feelings, and sent a charge from his great doubt that Kansas might be also, if the gun into the body of the culprit."

Great doubt that Kansas might be also, if the Anti-Slavery people at the East would act with

An account of this occurrence in the Memphls (Tenn.) Whig, states that they first out and maimed the negro, then hung him by the days are what Carlyle calls "praters and peneck until he was nearly dead, then hung him by the heels until he was quite dead, and that some ten or twelve of the neighbors shot him with their guns and pistols.

extensive cotton and woollen mill, at the corner of Jefferson and Mifflin streets, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. It is said to have originated from the friction of the ma-

There were one hundred and thirty operatives n the building, and the scene presented was frightful. The women and girls screamed frantically for help, and commenced jumping from
The Liverpool cotton market was firm, and
the windows. But for the active efforts of the tically for help, and commenced jumping from firemen, with their hooks and ladders, all would a slight advance.

Western flour is quoted at 38s. have perished.

The building was occupied by Messrs. Rive & Houghton, Roe & Phillips, and a Mr. Holt. The loss will reach \$60,000. Thos. Hill, brother to the former owner of the factory, went to sleep in the building at three o'clock, and has not been seen since. A man named Markla umped from the third story, and had both legs broken. A woman jumped from the fourth story, breaking both her legs. A large number were severely burned in their hands and faces. It is reported that fifteen are missing. Three lives are certainly lost-a man and two young

THE FUGITVE SLAVE LAW. - Attorney Gen eral Cushing has given his opinion, in which he represents that whenever it becomes neces-sary for the United States Marshal to call citisary for the United States markens to can dear zens to his assistance to insure the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, they become them selves officers and agents of the United States and, as such, entitled to be liberally compensa and, as such, entitled to be allowed, ted for their services by the Government.

Exchange.

So, there will hereafter be no more trouble on this subject! The citizens of Massachusett are now and forever a standing army, when ever the Fugitive Slave Law is to be enforceda standing army under liberal pay! How singular that no Southern man could conceive the design of violating compromises - that no Southern man could set a right estimate upon Yankee character, and suggest to the Yankees the right motive to secure their concurrence

The Mexican Treaty. - Despatches from Moxico show that the principal amendment to the treaty demanded by Santa Anna is the payment of the ten millions in cash, instead of five monthly instalments. The money being in the Treasury, no objections will be made.

More Outrages near Pottsville.—In addition to the murder of Kean, in Pottsville, on Saturday in a Protestant Irishman at Westwood was roused from his bed by a party who had been drinking. He came to the door, and was struck with a bludgeon and killed, and his wife maltreated. On the Catawissa road, above Famequa, a difficulty occurred between an Irishman and his employer when the formers. More Outrages near Pottsville.-In addition ing a and the result was and the result was and the feeling we have given.

"On the day after the murder, Saturday, the 4th instant, a general assembly of the neighbors, many of whom had congregated at Mr. Redding's on Friday, was held. The negrowas again questioned, and re-iterated his confession. A jury of twelve men were selected to decide upon his punishment. After deliberating upon the matter, they decided that he should be mutilated and hung, which was accordingly done upon the spot. From the moment the negro's guilt was established, Mr. Redding's friends had to use their earness suasion to prevent he spot. From the moment the negro's guilt was established, Mr. Redding's friends had to use their earness suasion to prevent he spot. From the moment the negro's guilt was established, Mr. Redding's friends had to use their earness suasion to prevent he spot. From the moment the negro's guilt was established, Mr. Redding's friends had to use their earness suasion to prevent he carness and fifficulty occurred between an difficulty occurred between an difficulty occurred between an lrishman and his employer, when the former struck the latter with a stone, and would have repeated the blow-had not his employer shot him through his arm and leg. It was also reported that a woman had been found near fremont, with her throat cut. These outrages result from intemperance, and have created to decide upon his punishment. After deliberating the protestant, Baltimor. W. M. Wightman, Christian Kreew Cl. G. Revs., Methodist Protestant, B. C. J. M. Magennis, True Delta, New York Times.

Wm. B. Jacobs, Christian Chronicle, Philad. Hoz. J. Wentworth, M. C., Democrat, Chicago, I. Rev. J. W. M. Wightman, Christian Chronicle, S. C. J. M. Magennis, True Delta, New York Times.

S. C. J. M. Magennis, True Delta, New Orleans. T. M. Donnell, Daily News, Savannah, Ge. Geo. D. Preutice, Louisville Journal, Ky. Indiana.

A Commings, Christian Freeman, Botton.

Wm. M. Baltiman Advocate the fown. J. W. M. M. E. J. W. M. W. M. M. M. M. M. H.

very principles. We have not the least doubt that Nebraska will be a free Territory, and no a hundredth part of the vigor with which they But too many of the down-casters now-a-

Some of them have got a charter for an "Emigrant Aid Society," and are urging subscriptions to it, for the purpose of sending out settlers. But there is some probability that, before they have got fairly under way, Kansas will show a smart sprinkling of squatters, each armed with "an ordinary Vestern rifle," and most of them as favorable to Slavery as the down-east emigrants are against it.—St. Louis Herald.

HALIFAX, JUNE 21.—The Royal mail steamship Canada, from Liverpool for Boston, has arrived, but has not yet reached her wharf. The Canada sailed from Liverpool on 10th of June, and therefore brings one week's later intelligence from all parts of Europe.

No material change in the money market. Consols closed at 9138 to 911/2. Some changes have taken place in the English Cabinet.

Lord John Russell has been appointed President of the Council.

Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of War.

Sir John Grey, Secretary of the Colonies. It is expected that Silistria would be able to old out till the 14th. Marshal St. Arnaud had despatched a division of 7,000 men for the relief of Silistria.

Sales of cotton for the week ending June 10,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., JUNE 21 .- A fire broke out last evening, at the corner of Juniata and Montgomery streets, and, before the flames could be subdued, ten buildings were destroyed. The principal sufferers are: Mr. Rock, shoe dealer; Mr. Donglass, grocer; Mrs. Lewis, confectioner; Mr. Kimport, clothing establishment; Mr. Rodriguez, druggist; and Mr. Black, confectioner. The loss is estimated at upwards of \$20,000. Amount of insurance not ascertained.
The fire is supposed to be the work of incendi-PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 20 .- George W. Aspin-

wall, widely known for his extensive business engagements in the California trade, died this morning.

F. C. Brewster, Esq., father of Benjamin W. Brewster, Esq., an old and highly esteemed member of the Philadelphia bar, died at his residence in this city, this morning.

From the Spartansburg (S. Carolina) Spartan THE PRICE OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE.

Yankee character, and suggest to the Yankees the right motive to secure their concurrence and prompt action. Hire them all as soldiers, liberally compensated, and the thing is done, of course! Mr. Cushing appreciates Yankee character!

The Methodist Episcopal Church South has recently expunged from the Discipline the rules condemning Slavery. This it could not do, if those rules had not been there. Yet its quarrel with the Old Church was because of its observance of those rules. We believe it is our Pro-Slavery fellow-citizens who think that all laws should be implicitly obeyed, even though enacted by the chicanery of knaves, and enforced by the violent arm of tyranny.

New Hampshire.—The Whig State Convention assembled at Concord June 20th, and was fully attended. Judge Ira Perley presided, and made a speech strongly condemning the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The Hon John Bell, of Exeter, was nominated for Governor, receiving 316 out of 329 votes.

The PRICE OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE.

It has been estimated that the cost attending the recovery of the fugitive slave Burns, and his safe delivery into the hands of his master, will not fall short of from thirty to fifty thousand dollars. When we take into the account the abuse and insults heaped upon his master, the imminent peril he incurred of losing his own life, and, above all, the innocent blood that was sacrificed in the effort to recapture the cost? Yet it was the Northern members of Congress, this right allowed to the citizens of the South of jeoparding their lives in the recovery of their property of their property over which the South rejoiced so loudly two years ago, and at which the North complained so bitterly. This was the only feature the Compromise of 1850 that contained the shadow of a concession to the South. While we are willing to admit that much praise is delivery into the fugitive slave Burns, and his safe delivery into the fugitive slave Burns, and his the recovery of the fugitive slave Burns, and his delivery into the fugitive slave Burns, Mr. Wm. Colliss of Philadelphia, lost his wife, even children, and upwards of twenty thousand dollars, in the steamship City of Glasgow. For a time he appeared to be threatened with madness.

On all New England, at leasted the steamship control of the party who were so actively engine of the party who were so actively england, at least the party england

of the Sublime Porte:

LEGATION OF THE U. S. A.,

LEGATION OF THE U. S. A.,

CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY.

DEAR SIR: The Cherry Pectoral received from you for the Sultan has been delivered to his Private Secretary at the palace, and you will doubtless hear from it in due season. That you were so kind as to send me, has been given to friends, who have in many cases found it exceedingly useful.

Yours, respectfully, GEO. P. MARSH,

Minister Plenipotentiary U. S. A. to Turkey.

Dr. J. C. Ayer.

Among the eminent Editors who testify to their personal experience and knowledge of the wonderful cures and immense success of the Cherry Pectoral in their sections, we may mention—

Boughton & Co., Federal Union, Milledgeville, Ga.

L. Patton, Christian Advocate, Knoxville, Tenn.

J. B. Dabson, American Presbyterian, Greenville, Te.

J. B. Samson, Democrat, McConnellsburg. Pa.

J. Russ, jr., Shelbyville News, Tenn.

Haveey, McKenney, & Co., State Gazette, Burlington, Iowa.

L. Kuchh A. Co., Lournel Reeding Pe.

statements in their papers, to the public, but have sent me their personal letters, to the effect that they have found my preparation an article of great public atility.

Space will not admit full testimonials here, but the agent below named will furnish my American Alma-nac, gratis, to all who ask for it, wherein are full par-ticulars, and indisputable proof of these statements. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lewell, Mass. Sold in Washington by Z. D. GILMAN, and by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere,

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.

I OFFER for sale upwards of thirty different Receipts, many of which have been sold the past year for five dollars a-peice, and the whole comprising so many different ways to make money. In the sale of one of the articles alone, I have known young men the past year to make from five to twelve dollars per day; and in the manufacture and sale of any one of the articles, no young man of energy and ability can fail to make money. Address E. BOWMAN, Boston, Mass., enclosing one dollar, and the whole number. Receipts will be forwarded by mall. No letter taken from the office unless prepaid.

March 1. WALL PAPERS! WALL PAPERS!

PARRISH & HOUGH, Manufacturers and Importers of Paper-Hangings, Borders, Decorations,
Curtain Papers, Fire-Board Prints, &c., &c., offer the
same at very low prices, wholesale or retail. Orders
promptly attended to. Address,
PARRISH & HOUGH,
Jan. 28—19t No. 4 North 5th st., Philadelphia S. P. CHASE, F. BALL

CHASE & BALL, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio, practice in the State Courts of Ohio, in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in Ohio, and in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington. LARD OIL, STAR AND ADAMANTINE CAN-NO.1 Extra Lard Oil, well filtered and free from gelatine, manufactured for fine machinery, wool-lens, and solar lamps. Star and Adamatine Candles, full weight and prime

Star and Adamatine Candles, the weight and prime quality, warranted to stand the climate of California, Australia, the Indies, and Africa.

Orders for any quantity executed promptly. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil, Star and Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys,

A ND all diseases arising from a disordered liver or
stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles,
Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness
or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flatulency at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing,
Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision,
Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in
the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of
the skin and eyes, Pains in the side, back, chest,
limbs, &c., Sudden flushes of heat, Burning in the
flesh, Coustant imaginings of evil, and Great Depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED
GERMAN BITTERS,
Prepared by

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the oures attest, in many cases afor skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and pleasant.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1853.

Dear Sir: I have used your "Hoofand's German Bitters" in my family for the last four years, for Liver Complaints and Dyspepsia, and am pleased to acknowledge that we have received the greatest ben-

This No. will be sent on receipt of 25 cents.

TEMS.

One copy, one year
Two do. do. - - 5
Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club - 10
Eight copies, one year, do. do. do. 15
Eileven copies, one year, do. do. do. 20
To Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will both be sent one year for \$3.50.
L. A. GODEY,
June 19—3t No. 113 Chestnut st., Phil.

MANUFACTURERS and Importers of Britannia. Ware, Tea and Communion Sets, Ice Pitchers, &c., No. 199 Race or Sessafras street, above Third, opposite the White Swan, Philadelpnia. Dec. 1—6m R. D. MUSSEY, M. D., W. H. MUSSEY, M. D. SURGEONS and Physicians, No. 70 West Seventh street, (near Vine street,) Cincinnati. Jan. 30.

SURGEONS and Physicians, No. 70 West Seventh
Jan. 30.

THE PIANO AND MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT OF
HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway, New York.

THE best and most improved Pianos and Melodeons in the world. T. Gilbert & Co.'s World's Fair Premium Pianos, with or without the Bolian, and with iron frames and circular scales. The morits of these instruments are too well known to need further commendation. Gilbert's Boudoir Pianos, and elagant instrument for small rooms. Hallet & Cumston's Pianos, of the old established firm of Hallet & Co. Mr. W. being sole agant for all the above Pianos, he can offer them lower than any other house in the United States. Horace Water's Pianos, manufactured expressly for him, having great power of tone and elasticity of touch. Pianos of other make. In a word, 353 Broadway is one of the largest depots for Pianos in the world, affording an opportunity for selections not to be had anywhere else on the American continent. Second hand Pianos at great bargains. Price from \$60 to \$175.

Goodman & Baldwin's Patent Organ Melodeons, with two banks of keys—a sweet and powerful instrument. Prices from \$76 to \$200.

S. D. & H. W Smith's well-known and justly-celected Melodeons. Prices from \$60 to \$150.

The above makes are the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. In Melodeons of other makes are the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. In Melodeons of other makes are the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. In Melodeons of other makes are the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. In Melodeons of other makes are the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. In Melodeons of other makes are the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. In Melodeons of other makes are the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. In Melodeons of other makes are the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. In Melodeons of other makes are the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. In Melodeons of other makes are the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. In Melodeons of other makes are the only ones t

makes, of all styles and prices.

Martin's unrivalled Guitars, from \$25 to \$60. Flutenas, from \$5 to \$25. Accordeons, from \$2 to \$20. Violins, from \$3 to \$25. Flutes, from \$5 to \$40. Brass instruments, and others, of all kinds.

Dealers supplied with the above Pianos and Melodeons at factory prices.

Dealers supplied with the above Pianos and Melo-deons at factory prices.

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This list comprises the products of the great mas-ters of both the American and European continents, and is receiving constant additions by an extensive-publication of the choice and popular pieces of the day. Dealers in Music, Teachers of Seminaries and day. Designs in Audic, Teachers of Seminaries and Academies, wishing to purchase any music published in the United States, or make arrangements for continued supplies of Mr. Waters's new issues, will find it greatly to their interest to call or forward their orders. Music sent to any part of the United States, postage free.

A. ARNOLD, PATENT AGENT,

A FINE CHANCE.

TNPARALLELED and honest profits, with a sma Capitai : or particulars, address, post paid, Box 93, Crawfordsville, Indiana. April 27—6t

Eldridge's Hill Boarding School. For Young Men and Boys.

THIS Institution is pleasantly situated, on a high elevation, in a healthy, well-improved, and high-ly flourishing neighborhood, Salem county, New Jersey. The Summer Session will commence on the 22d of the 5th month, (May,) 1854, and continue twenty-

two weeks.

The usual branches of a liberal and thorough Eng. lish education will be taught.

Terms.—\$66 per session.

For circulars, &c., addless

ALLEN FLITCRAFT, Principal,

March 8—3m Eldridge's Hill, Salem co., N. J. THE PEOPLE'S PATENT OFFICE.

THE PEOPLE'S PATENT OFFICE.

THIS well known establishment is still carried on under the personal superintendence of the undersigned, by whom all the necessary drawings, documents, and specifications, for Patents, Caveats, Designs, Foreign Patents, &c., are prepared with the utmost fidelity and despatch, on very moderate terms. Persons wishing for advice relative to Patents or Inventions may at all times consult the undersigned without charge, either personally at his office, or by letter. To those living at a distance, he would state, that all the needful steps necessary to secure a Patent, can be arranged by letter, just as well as if the party were present, and the expense of a journey be thus saved. When parties wish to be informed as to the probability of being enabled to obtain Patents, it will be necessary for them to forward by mail a rough outline sketch and description of the invention. No fee or charge is made for such examinations. Private consultations held daily with Inventors, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. All consultations and business strictly private and confidential.

Model from a distance may be sont by express or

Lounell, Fab. 14, 1854.

MORTER of French and German Toy Watches;
Manufacturer's Agent for the sale of Jeweiry'; also,
Wholesale Dealer in Vegetable Ivory Goods, Sewing
Silk, &c. All orders promptly attended to.

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prepare Drawings and Specifications, and prosecute Applications for Patents, both in the United
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valuable patents.

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the re-issue of patents previously granted on imper-

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Collections promptly attended to. Particular attention paid to such claims as are marked "Gone West," &c., against persons residing in any of the Western States. Address as above, post paid.

Jan. 5

HOUSEKEEPING HARDWARE AND FANCY HOUSEKEEPING HARDWARE, AND FANCY, GOODS.

J. & C. BERRIAN, Importers and Wholesale DealJ. ers in Housekeeping Hardware and Fancy Goods, 601 Broadway, New York, Cutlery, Silver, and Pitted Ware, Japannery, German Silver and Britannia Ware, Composition, Enamelled and Iron Hollow Ware, Bronzed, Copper, and Brass Goods, Eathing Apparatus, Tin, Wood, and Willow Ware, Brushes, Mats, Baskots, Refrigerators, Sporting Tackle, &c. Our stock has for years past been equal to and now surpasses in variety and extent any similar establishment in the country, and will be sold at prices defying competition.

ing competition.

The attention of Housekeepers and Merchants is invited to our stock of Goods and Prices before buying.

J. & C. BERRIAN,
March 13—Iy

601 Broadway, New York.

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CONTINUES the business of furnishing Drawings, Specifications, Caveats, Conveyances, and procuring Patents. He attends to all business usually required to be transacted with the Patent Office. Models forwarded by Express, and letters containing a fee of five dollars, are promptly attended to. Persons witing from a distance should give their town, country, and State, legibly.

Refer to Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, Hon. C. F. James, and Hon. P. Allen, U. S. Senate.

Dec. —6m

CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT

THE above Establishment is now commencing its seventh session.

The number of patients treated at the Establishment has been on the increase from year to year, for the past six years, until the last season, when the demands of the public far exceeded our power to accommodate them. The increasing rapidity and proportion of cures, from year to year, induces the subscriber to believe that his enlarged experience and opportunities for treatment give facilities to the invalidation of Housekeepers and Merchants is invited to our stock of Goods and Prices be fore buying.

J. A. BERKIAN, March 13—1y

601 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

HAVING received my Letters Patent for an improved method of Dressing Millstones, I am on the fast trial, if he will try, dress a pair of Burrs in half the time that he can do it with the common half the time that he can do it with the common half the time that he can do it with the common half the time that he can do it with the common half the time that he can do it with the common half the time that he can do it with the common half the time that he can do it with the common half the time that he can do it with the common half the time that he can do it with the common half the time that he can do it with the common half the time that he can do it with the common half the time that he can do it with the common half the time that he can do it with the common half the time that he can do it with the common half the time that he can do it with the co lightly as he pleases. There are three very good ressons for trying them:

First. With fair use, the machine will last twenty years. Second. It is complete within itself, and will not take five minutes, nor cost five cents to try it. Third. I give with the machine thirty tools, or pick-blades, which will last any two pair of stones, to be drossed twice a week, for two years, and then any good smith can replace them for twenty-five cents aniece.

apiece.

I have used this machine in my mill for nearly I have used this machine in my mill for nearly fourteen months, to dress both the face and the furrows of two pair of four feet French Burrs, and there has been no hand-pick used on them in all that time. I know that I make a good yield, and I think the reputation of my mill will warrant me in saying that I turn out a first-rate article of Flour.

I have a medal awarded me for the invention of an ingenious and useful machine for Dressing Millstones, by the Commissioners appointed at the exhibition of the World's Fair, in the Crystal Palace, at New York city, besides flattering certificates from all I have

the World's Fair, in the Crystal Palace, at New York city, besides flattering certificates from all I have sold the machine to.

Having recently obtained Letters patent, I am now prepared to furnish the machines, and to sell State, county and shop rights.

All orders must state the diameter of the mill-stones, and the size of the collar of the spindle. The price of the machine, with thirty tools, is \$125.

Address

O'Fallon Mills, St. Louis, Missouri. O'Fallon Mills, St. Louis, Missour.
Sr. Louis, Missour., April 25, 1854.
This is to certify that I have been employed in the O'Fallon Mills for the last ten months, as Miller, during which time I have had a fair opportunity of testing Mr. J. G. Shands's Patent Millstone Drosser. know, by experience with the machine, that the not only economy in time and tools, but the may be kept in perfect face, and z fine, even, s

WASHI LEON A BOMANCE Madame Tromy

The disclosure rompette "like ack," as she gre tion she experien Simon's real styl change in the d martial couple. routine of their l cording to strict severe punctuality wife had long si the neighborhood of seven, she mig great gate-way of husband were the for her daily ra utes after, the C undress appears
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As another qua out either the Con conjecture became arose, which three fore long in the gossips of the neighboral's lodge, wi cause of se extraorestablished order this juncture, the month erms out. mouth, came out proper person, to "Ma'me Trom; the dairy-woman. "No, nothing t Vacheau," answer "That's well," it's so very strang quite alive to the bors; "but she's p all," he added. So the neighborgo out, which she half an hour, and " where ever she o

"And the Corpo observed the dai wrong, depend up

importance; for tusual, her counted cated that her min battle many a tim sense of responsib her down now. Corporal—as she linto political agen her enthusiasm for cal projects of the er's departure, the had submitted to dence of the course mitted. Madame more decisive view plea, until she red without convincing her heart, neverth band's reasons d finally resolved to friend, an old com direct. She commute her husband, a morning, and fort the visit. Hence usual hour. Madame Tromp

oidedly military; stiff, and carried h On reaching the Quai d'Orsay, who of the quays, to the she seemed quite at absolutely without her, and she had length she gained building, and, mak side corridors on door on which wa "Wha-wha-wha
exclaimed the Lies
stopping short in
some beautiful exc window.
"Just so, Lieuter

over familiar, and would have been what, in the mode her sex. Drawing across his mouth, cheeks, to which secondly and as a handed her to a chanded her ten chis speech—was all

a-ma-a'me T-r-r